



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

It would be difficult to estimate the value of these collections to the aspiring student either of history or of the law. What a stimulus they should be to that broader and more philosophical pursuit of the science of jurisprudence so sadly neglected in our country! One whose legal training was obtained largely through the arid lectures and text-books of the 1890's may mournfully wonder what books such as these and the historical and philosophical publications of the Association of American Law Schools would have meant to him in the days of his apprenticeship.

In the words of the compilers: "Historical knowledge must and will always remain the one certain test of present expediency, and the scientific tool for measuring the paths of the ages to come." The tough-grained empiricism of our case law is that which gives it its strength, and it is from this source only that the student of our law, in the present, as in the past, can obtain that mental discipline, that insight into the methods and vagaries of legal reasoning essential to the advocate. But there is room for vision as well. Cases inevitably become obsolete, their very language a strange dialect, reports called "Modern" recede to a position of relative agedness, whole topics of the law disappear from the world of the practical. But through all runs the struggle for justice, for security of rights, and the stability of society. And if the great story can be carried back still further—back to forest and cave—the better will be the opportunity for rational deductions.

William H. Loyd.

THE LAW OF ARREST IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL ACTIONS. By Harvey Cortlandt Voorhees. Second Edition. Pp. xliii and 287. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1915.

"The Law of Arrest in Civil and Criminal Actions," by Harvey Cortlandt Voorhees, the second edition of which appeared a few months ago, discusses concisely, yet quite completely, the various phases of this subject with which laymen are usually rather unfamiliar and with which lawyers and officers are not too well acquainted.

The author has in a few instances discussed at length particular cases which might have been effectively summarized. He has also elaborated rather too fully upon certain phases of general criminal procedure not closely related to his subject. Otherwise he has given the public in this second edition a very complete and a decidedly helpful summary of the law of arrest. He discourses upon the right of personal liberty in general and its necessary restraint; the issuance and service of legal process; the persons by whom a warrant may be issued; what constitutes an arrest, with numerous interesting illustrations; effect of resistance and escape; arrests with and without warrant; breaking doors to make arrest; the use of force and when and under what circumstances it is permitted; disposition of the prisoner; arrest in extradition proceedings; exemption from arrest; false imprisonment. The discussion is concluded by a final chapter which gives various forms of complaint, warrant of arrest, and return.

The author points out that while the statutes of the jurisdiction are of course to be specifically followed, they contain only a part of the law which must guide the officer to lawful arrest, in most cases. It is believed that in general the author has accomplished his purpose, the production of "a work of such simple style that it would be intelligible to those not versed in legal lore, and that the many officers of the law who are called upon to invade the sacred right of personal liberty might do so with a full understanding of the rights of the accused, as well as their own rights."

H. A. L.